

Year's Story at Home and Abroad.

(Continued from page four)

December 16 on account of ill health. Kenesaw M. Landis, the able and spectacular federal district judge of Chicago, left the bench on March 1 to take the position of high commissioner of organized baseball. His place was not filled until July 11, when James H. Wilkerson was appointed.

One man left the President's cabinet—Postmaster Will Hays, who quit to become supreme head of the moving picture industry. Dr. Hubert Work succeeded him. Gen. Charles M. Dawes retired from the position of director of the budget July 1, General Lord taking the post.

One of the most shocking events of the year took place in Illinois on June 22. Strikebreakers and guards at a coal mine at Herrin, Williamson county, after being attacked by striking miners, surrendered and 19 of them were at once brutally massacred. The community and some of its officials seemed largely in sympathy with the murderers and for a long time it was doubtful whether they would be brought to justice. The state law officers took charge and in September many of the members of the mob were indicted.

Truman H. Newberry of Michigan, whose right to a seat in the senate was upheld by that body on January 12, grew weary of the continual fight made to unseat him and resigned on November 18. Governor Groesbeck appointed Mayor James Couzens of Detroit to fill out the term.

For the first time in history the United States senate had a woman senator. When Tom Watson of Georgia died Governor Hardwick appointed Mrs. W. H. Felton, a veteran suffragist, to the vacancy, pending an election. W. F. George was elected to the place, but when congress met in extra session he withheld his credentials long enough for Mrs. Felton to be sworn in and serve one day.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

One of the first acts of congress in the year was the passage of the foreign debt refunding bill, with a limit for payment set at 25 years. The house in January also passed the Dyer anti-lynching bill, but it got no further until December, when the Democrats in the senate filibustered it to death. The co-operative marketing bill was enacted in February. On March 23 the house passed the soldiers' bonus bill and, after a long and bitter fight, it went through the senate on August 31. President Harding had warned congress the measure was entirely unacceptable to him, chiefly because it provided no means of raising the money to pay the bonus, and on September 19 he vetoed it. The house overrode the veto, but the senate sustained it. The agitation for such legislation was incessant, however, and new bills were introduced before the year closed.

Appropriation bills for the army and navy, providing for 133,000 and 86,000 enlisted men, respectively, were passed; and \$17,000,000 was appropriated for soldiers' hospitals.

The tariff revision bill of course took a long time in the making. It finally was completed and was signed by the President on September 21. One notable feature is a provision giving the President power to lower or raise certain rates when he thinks conditions of foreign trade warrant.

Congress adjourned on September 22, and as it had failed to take any action on a ship subsidy measure, the President called an extra session to meet on November 20, mainly to consider such a bill. The house passed it on November 29. The extra session merged into the regular session on December 4.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL

Bulking large in the affairs of America were the two big strikes, of the railway shompen and the coal miners. In effect at the same time, they seriously threatened the national well-being by disrupting traffic and causing a country-wide shortage of fuel.

Unable to reach an agreement with the mine operators on the wage scale, the miners, both anthracite and bituminous, went on strike April 1. In June and July President Harding conferred with representatives of both sides, and proposed that the men return to work at the old wages and that the new scale be arbitrated. His plan being rejected, he told the operators to reopen their mines under protection of federal troops and the flag. In only a few cases was this done. There were numerous local conflicts and some killings, and the price of coal threatened to become extortionate. To prevent profiteering the government adopted a plan for the supervision of production and distribution of coal on July 24. Operators and miners of the bituminous fields met at Cincinnati and on August 15 signed an agreement ending the strike, the men winning virtually all their demands. A similar settlement of the anthracite strike was made on September 2. It was admitted that the root of the trouble had not been reached and that another strike in the spring of 1923 was almost a certainty. Since there was still a great shortage of coal, Conrad E. Spens was appointed federal fuel director on September 22.

The railway strike followed an order of the federal railway labor board, issued June 6, reducing the wages of the shompen about \$90,000,000 a year. Other rail employees had their pay cut proportionately, but the shompen were chosen to make the fight. They quit work on July 1, and two days later were "outlawed" by the board. On July 14 they were reinforced by the stationary engineers, firemen and oilers. From the beginning the administration strove to bring about a settlement, but both sides were stubborn, the restoration of seniority rights being the main stumbling block. Presi-

dent Harding warned the strikers against interference with mails or interstate transportation, and the agencies of the government were active in enforcing his orders. Finding they could not tie up traffic, the strikers in many regions resorted to extreme violence, and even to murder. In the Far West some of the Brotherhood of Trainmen members co-operated with them until called off by their chiefs. Several trains loaded with passengers were abandoned in the deserts. Finally the government struck a vital blow at the strike. Attorney General Daugherty, on September 1, obtained from Judge Wilkerson in Chicago a sweeping order restraining the shop crafts from interfering in any way with the operation of the railways. Two weeks later the strike was broken when many railroads negotiated separate agreements with the shompen.

DISASTERS

Many thousands of lives were lost in disasters in 1922, and vast property losses sustained. In January a Greek destroyer was blown up, 50 men perishing; and in Washington 97 persons were killed and 133 injured when a theater roof collapsed under weight of snow. In February 25 men died in a mine explosion at Gates, Pa., and 34 were killed by the fall and explosion of the army dirigible Roma, which had been bought in Italy. On March 15 a great fire in the Chicago business district did damage amounting to \$8,000,000; on March 23 a British submarine sank with 22 men, and on March 29 the famous Church of St. Anne de Beaupre, near Quebec, was burned.

April was marked by fatal and destructive floods and tornadoes in the Mississippi river valley and in Texas, and by a severe earthquake in Japan. On April 18 400 carloads of war munitions exploded in Monastir, Serbia, killing hundreds and destroying the center of the city. On May 19 the P. & O. liner Egypt was sunk in collision, 98 lives being lost; and on June 4 67 perished when a Paraguayan excursion steamer blew up. New York city had one of the worst storms of recent years on June 11, about 50 persons being killed. Forty lives were lost in the wreck of a pilgrims' train near Lourdes, France, on August 1; 50,000 Chinese perished in a typhoon at Swatow August 2; 37 were killed in a railway wreck at Sulphur Springs, Mo., on Aug. 5. Great forest fires in Minnesota in August destroyed several small towns. The Japanese cruiser Nitaka went down during a typhoon August 26, with a loss of 300 lives, and three days later 316 perished when a Chilean ship sank near Coquimbo. On August 28, 48 men were entombed in a burning gold mine shaft at Jackson, Cal., and 22 days later all were found dead. Falconara, Italy, was destroyed on September 28 by exploding ammunition stores, 174 soldiers being killed. On November 6 a gas explosion in a mine near Spangler, Pa., killed 80 miners, and on November 22 a dust explosion in a mine near Birmingham, Ala., killed 84.

On December 8 a conflagration destroyed the center and much of the residence section of Astoria, Ore., the loss being \$1,000,000.

NECROLOGY

Every month of the year has its list of notable persons taken by death. In January these included: Sir Ernest Shackleton, British explorer, in the Antarctic; Marquis Okuma, Japanese statesman; Prince Kalaninios, Hellenic delegate in congress; Joseph Oliver, grand old of Old Fellows; former United States Senator J. H. Milard of Nebraska; John T. Kelly, veteran comedian; George B. Selden, inventor of gasoline-driven vehicles; Archbishop Gauthier of Ottawa, Can.; Pope Benedict XV; John Kendrick Bangs, author; Viscount James Bryce; Arthur Nikisch, orchestral conductor; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Seaman (Nellie Bly), and Richard Westcott, United States vice consul in London.

In February: Prince Yamagata, Japanese statesman; E. H. Shaughnessy, second assistant postmaster general; Gen. Christian De Wet, Boer commander in 1899; duke of Leinster; John S. Miller, leading Chicago lawyer; former Senator J. F. Shafroth of Colorado; Viscount Harcourt.

In March: Henry Batallie, French dramatist; Col. John Lambert, steel magnate; Sir John Eaton, Canadian merchant prince; Charles Pope, "glucose king."

In April: Charles, ex-emperor of Austria; Dr. Cyrus Northrup, president emeritus of University of Minnesota; Frederick Villiers, famous war correspondent; Gen. von Falkenhayn, former chief of staff of German army; Henry M. Shrad, American sculptor; Sir Ross Smith, Australian aviator; Adrian C. Anson, veteran of Iwo Jima; Henry V. Esmond, English playwright; John Ford, editor Asia magazine; E. S. Mujica, Chilean statesman; Lord Leopold Mountbatten, cousin of King George; Frederick Van Rensselaer Dey, writer of Nick Carter stories; Paul Deschanel, former president of France; Richard Croker, former chief of Tammany Hall.

In May: John Vance Cheney, poet and essayist; Ada Jones, musical comedy star; former Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota; Henry P. Davison, New York financier; J. H. Patterson, head of National Cash Register company; Federal Judge Beverly Evans of Georgia; A. C. Bartlett, prominent Chicagoan.

In June: Mrs. Mary V. Terhune (Marion Harland); W. T. Abbott, Chicago financier; Lillian Russell (Mrs. A. P. Moore), famous stage beauty; R. A. Ballinger, former secretary of the interior; George Carmack, discoverer of Klondike gold fields; Henry T. Oxnard, sugar magnate; Horace E. Hooper, publisher of Encyclopedia Britannica; G. W. Aldridge, collector of the port of New York; F. C. Penfield, former ambassador to Austria; Take Jonsen, Rumanian statesman; Wu Ting-Fang, Chinese diplomat; William Rockefeller, capitalist; S. C. Goss, inventor of printing presses.

In July: E. W. Barrett, editor Birmingham Age-Herald; Dr. E. J. Wheeler, editor Current Opinion; Rev. Dr. J. F. Goucher, educator; Alice Miriam, grand opera singer; Col. R. W. Guthrie, oil magnate; Miss Mary N. Murfree (Charles Egbert Craddock).

In August: Glenn E. Plumb, noted

labor attorney; Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone; United States Senator W. E. Crow of Pennsylvania; former Congressman Lemuel Padgett of Tennessee; Enver Pasha, ex-war minister of Turkey; Rear Admiral Uriel Sebree, U. S. N.; Arthur Griffith, president of Dail Eireann; John G. Woolley, noted prohibitionist; Lord Northcliffe, English publisher; Levy Mayer, prominent Chicago lawyer; Rollin D. Salisbury, geologist; Genevieve Ward, American tragedienne; Rev. Dr. Henry Couden, chaplain of house of representatives for 25 years; Delavan Smith, publisher Indianapolis News; Dr. Stephen Smith, founder of American Public Health association; F. S. Peabody, Chicago millionaire; Arthur Dawson, American artist; Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones, daughter of Gen. U. S. Grant; W. H. Hudson, British naturalist and author.

In September: Theodore A. Bell, prominent lawyer and politician of San Francisco; Bishop Samuel Palous of Reformed Episcopal church; Emmet O'Neal, former governor of Alabama; Leon Bonnat, French artist; Enos Mills, American naturalist and author; United States Senator Thomas Watson of Georgia.

In October: Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U. S. N.; Walker Hill, banker of St. Louis; Marie Lloyd, English comedienne; Jorge Montt, former president of Chile; Isaac Guenther, copper magnate; Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of Outlook; Father Bernard Vaughan, famous Jesuit preacher of London.

In November: Thomas Nelson Page, author and former ambassador to Italy; Alfred Capus, French journalist; T. DeWitt Cuyler, prominent railroad man; Jacob Gimbel, merchant prince of New York, Philadelphia and Milwaukee; J. A. L. Gutierrez, Honduran minister to Washington; Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, founder of D. A. R.; Belamy Storer, former diplomat; Richard K. Fox, publisher of Police Gazette; Gen. Luke E. Wright, former secretary of war and governor general of the Philippines; W. G. Sharp, former ambassador to France; Frank Bacon, American actor; George Bronson Howard, playwright and author; Baron Sidney Sonnino, Italian statesman; Henry N. Cary, prominent newspaper man of Chicago; F. C. Nedringhaus, former congressman from Missouri; G. H. Seidmore, United States consul general at Tokyo; Congressman James R. Mann of Illinois.

In December: Dr. W. E. Quine, leading Chicago physician; Cardinal Iglesias of Spain; L. B. Prince, former governor of New Mexico; John Wanamaker, famous merchant of Philadelphia and New York; Alexander Robertson, Chicago banker; Jesse M. Overton, capitalist of Nashville, Tenn.; James O. Davidson, former governor of Wisconsin; Lord Marcus Beresford, British horseman; Col. A. E. Bradley, former chief surgeon of the A. E. F.

NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS

Canada and United States Amend Their Mail Agreements

From the operation of the new postal convention concluded between Postmasters-General Murphy and Worth, representing Canada and the United States, respectively, a saving of half a million dollars a year to the Canadian Treasury is looked for. This will be brought about by different means of economy, and reciprocal methods of handling the mail and air traffic. There were about twenty different aspects of the international postal service under discussion at the recent conference, and it is calculated that in every one of them some saving will be effected by virtue of the new arrangement. The effect of this will be beneficial to the United States as well as to Canada.

On the operations for the year in the Post Office Department of Canada, a surplus of a million promises to replace the deficit of the preceding year. A saving of \$400,000 has been made in the new contract with the railways for the carriage of mails, while there has been a big increase in mail traffic, which is reflected by increased revenues.

The amended mail regulations as a result of this conference will result in a greater facility between the United States and Canada in the transmitting of mails. Many regulations relative to the mails now in force, and effective only in Canada, are, by the amended regulations, extended to the United States.

The principal changes, which will become effective on January 1, 1923, are as follows: The limit of weight for packages of general merchandise (Canada and post) exchanged between Canada and the United States or its possessions (except the Philippine Islands) will be eleven pounds. The limit of weight at present in force is four ounces to six ounces.

General merchandise (parcel post) exchanged between Canada and the United States or its possessions (except Philippine Islands) will be liable to postage at the rate of twelve cents a pound or fraction thereof, with the provision that maximum charge on any parcel shall not exceed one cent an ounce. Packages of general merchandise (parcel post) prepaid at the above rate, addressed to place in the United States or its possessions (except the Philippine Islands), should be open to inspection (unsealed). However, sealed packages of general merchandise (parcel post) may be accepted for transmission provided the sender has placed thereon a printed label or an impression of a rubber stamp, giving the name and address of the sender, and stating in a general way the nature of the contents.

General merchandise (parcel post) addressed to the United States will in future be accepted for insurance under the same terms and conditions as apply to parcels posted for delivery within the Canada. The scale of insurance fees will be the same as for Canada. Under present regulations these are not insurable.

General merchandise (parcel post), addressed to the United States shall not be accepted for registration after the first of January, 1923. Letters bearing in addition to ordinary postage, a Canadian special delivery stamp, or bearing Canadian postage stamps to the value of twenty cents additional to the ordinary postage, and the words "Special Delivery" legibly written across the upper left hand corner of the address, will be accepted for special delivery at places in the United States. At

present they must carry U. S. special delivery stamps.

Articles of every kind (registered or unregistered), not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid, addressed to places in the United States or its possessions (except the Philippine Islands), will be dealt with as if addressed to places in Canada. That they will be forwarded to destination and a charge of double the deficient postage collected.

ADVANCED REGISTRY TESTING

S. G. Judd, dairy specialist at the University of Vermont, has the following to remark about advanced registry testing.

I know from talks with breeders of pure-bred dairy cattle in different parts of the state that many of them are holding back from starting their good cows on advanced registry test because of their own inexperience in testing work. The following abstract of a story in the June 15th issue of the Guernsey Breeders' Journal should be a source of encouragement and inspiration to all beginners:

In December, 1920, C. J. Hinds of Springfield Center, Atsego County, New York, purchased eight other registered Guernsey females, the cow, Dorothy of Brookdale, No. 103307.

His son, George C. Hinds, was then in school. On his first trip home he became so interested in these Guernsey cows that his father offered to sell him a half interest. The deal was made.

Three of the bred cows were fitted for testing on a grain ration consisting of oat meal, ground oats, bran and hay. George finished his course at school in March, 1921, came home, and started Dorothy of Brookdale on the test which she completed on March 23, 1922.

The record when completed by this good heifer totaled 159277 pounds of milk and 76451 pounds of butter fat. The record was made in Class F (two-and-one-half and three-year-old) and gives her fourth place in this class.

During the year Dorothy of Brookdale consumed a daily average of 15 pounds of grain, three pounds of beet pulp, one pound of molasses, 25 pounds of mangels and all the alfalfa she would eat. Her average test for the year was 4.8 per cent. She consumed one pound of grain for each 2.9 pounds of milk produced. At the end of the test she weighed 1300 pounds, which is 200 pounds more than she weighed at the start. She carried a calf over four months of her record.

The other two cows on test have not quite completed their records. One will finish with better than 600 pounds of butterfat and the other with at least 650 pounds.

While these cows were well fed and had the careful attention of an interested owner the records were made under strictly farm conditions. These cows ran in the pasture during the summer and were in stanchions throughout the year with the rest of the herd. In the winter they were turned into the yard twice daily to drink from a tub.

By the records made by an inexperienced boy, the attention of the Guernsey world has been turned to this little herd established less than two years ago.

may be selected from a history. The two-faced god for whom January was named, wears a Greek costume and a mask on the back of his head so he may look back into the old years and forward into the new. He wears also a large key, symbol of his office as gate-keeper of the year.

Inside the front door is erected an archway called The Gate of the Years. Janus lets in through this only those who come in costume. The others are sent to a side or back door where the hostess has ready funny faces which they must wear as a penalty. The house is decorated with greens, with bells hung from every available place. An hour-glass, a scythe, a Kewpie New Year occupy conspicuous places.

As the couples arrive they are given souvenirs of the year, they represent; 1492 gets three toy ships, 1776 a Declaration of Independence, and so forth. No one is allowed to tell what year he represents and when everybody has arrived tableaux are enacted in which each couple tells in pantomime what happened on that date. The other guests write their guesses in little hour-glass booklets and prizes are given for the two which are most nearly correct.

Pencils and paper are provided and every one is asked to write a rhymed prophecy of what he thinks will happen in each of the 12 months of the coming year. These are read aloud and voted on, for prizes.

While these are being composed the hostess has been hanging about the room catching up pictures on them which represent words that begin with "new" and "old" Newark, a map of New Jersey with a dot in the proper place; newel, a post of a staircase; newly, a pair of newly-weds; Newcastle, a castle; Newport, a picture of that famous resort; news, a newspaper; Newton, the famous man himself allowing an apple to fall on his nose. Old maid, old-style, old-salt, old-school need no explanation. Old-squaw, a kind of duck, may be an Indian woman; olden, a hole in the rocks.

As each guest decides what these all are he stands in a given place, and when all are lined up in a row the hostess calls on number one for his guess. If he is right he stays standing, but if wrong he sits down. After all have given their guesses expensive prizes are given to those who are still standing.

A basket of dates is passed next and instead of each is a slip of paper asking each guest to state a sum representing something he would like to do next year.

Partners are chosen for supper by giving each boy the name of a month on a slip of paper, and each girl the name of a holiday.

January—New Year's day, Twelfth Night. February—St. Valentine's day, Washington's birthday, Lincoln's birthday, Candlemas day, Longfellow's birthday, Dickens' birthday.

March—St. Patrick's day. April—April Fool's day, Arbor day. May—May day, Memorial day. June—Midsummer day, Neighbor's day, Flag day.

July—Independence day. September—Labor day. October—Columbus day, Halloween. November—Armistice day, Thanksgiving.

December—Christmas. Neufchatel salad, New England brown bread sandwiches, birthday cake, and ice cream with coffee, make an appropriate menu. Claudia M. Fitzgerald.

CRAFTSBURY

N. H. Kinney is installing electric lights in his home.

Rev. Seymore will commence a series of meetings in the M. E. church Sunday, December 31.

Barbara Davidson, who is teaching in Springfield, came Friday to spend her vacation at her home here.

Nathan Shute has rented his house to Mrs. David Urie and family who will take possession this week.

E. J. Rutter, optometrist, will be at Mrs. Brewster's Wednesday, the 3d. Call and have your eyes examined. ad Mrs. Lola Aller and daughter, Bernice, of Hardwick, are spending a week of their vacation with friends in town.

Among the several families who had Christmas trees in their homes were Roland Moodie, P. W. Davidson and L. R. Lath.

The Christmas tree and exercises in the M. E. church Saturday evening were very interesting for both old and young and the latter did themselves much credit.

EAST CRAFTSBURY

Mrs. Emma Lovejoy of Hardwick recently visited her sister, Mrs. Myra Urie.

Misses Isabel Anderson and Alice Young are home from U. V. M. for the holidays.

Miss Mildred Dutton is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Dutton.

Miss Lizzie Wylie has returned from a month's visit with her sister, Mrs. Clark, of Melrose, Mass.

Howard Thompson, who is attending school at Mount Hermon, Mass., is spending his vacation at his home here.

Miss Dorcas Finn, who is in school at Milton, N. H., came Saturday to spend a week with her father at the home of the Misses Bailey.

The Christmas committee wishes to thank the parents and all those who in any way helped in the Christmas entertainment. All responded very loyally and put forth extra effort to get the children there for rehearsals.

The Christmas tree with appropriate exercises was held at the U. P. church on Friday evening, about 60 children taking part in the program. The church was well filled and the program was listened to with a great deal of interest.

NORTH CRAFTSBURY

Mrs. Adeline Anderson is quite ill. Dan Easton is in New York visiting friends.

Mr. Boss of Boston is visiting his sister, Mrs. Cass.

H. Dunn was starter and Wm. Pi-field was judge.

Miss Marion Peterson is home for the mid-year vacation.

Lawrence Berry was home from Boston for the holidays.

Zuar Hanson moved his family here from Barton Saturday.

Dr. Modie from Valhalla, N. Y., is visiting his uncle, C. H. Root.

Miss Harlow of Irasburg was a recent visitor at F. H. Goodwin's.

Miss Mary Root is home from Lyndonville for the Christmas vacation.

Miss Winifred Williams of Boston is visiting her parents for a few days.

Clarence Putnam is in Waterbury visiting his daughter for a few weeks.

James Dunn of Hardwick has been spending a few days with his parents.

Mrs. Bessie Goodwin of Massachusetts is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. B. Smith.

Christmas exercises and the tree was enjoyed at the church Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Pike and children spent Christmas with friends in Wolcott.

Miss Grace Fairbanks from Union Springs, N. Y., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Root.

James Paterson and daughter, Martha, entertained the near relatives at a reunion Monday.

The game of basketball played Friday night by the H. A. team and the C. A. team resulted in victory for the C. A. team, 14 to 42.

At the ice races Saturday the results were as follows:

Class A—	
Tootsie Roll, Goodwin,	1 1
Alice, Mason	2 2
Class B—	
Donna Belle W., Easton	2 1 1
Hake Duplex, Thompson	1 2 2
Class C—	
Red Pepper, Farr	1 2 1
Harry, Eldredge	2 1 2

A NEW YEAR'S CARD

Now what is here
A word of cheer
To herald in another year:
May all its days be free of blame—
A little nobler than your aim;
May all its labors be confessed
To your best,
May all the joys within its scope
Be little brighter than your hope;
May each year be found, when past,
A little dearer than the last.
—Our Godefather in Woman's Home

Those who wish to continue the use of

Hillsdale Farm's

Butter

can do so by ordering of G. T. Cook, Glover.

Price this week

61c

Bills rendered once per month

Price 58c where 10 lbs. or more is taken and cash is paid.

We shall compete with our fellow farmers in quality only.

Every pound satisfactory or money refunded.

Opposite Passenger Station,

BARTON, VERMONT

TO THE MANY PEOPLE who by their liberal patronage have helped us to make the year 1922 one of the most successful in the history of our business we express our sincere thanks.

To All We Wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year

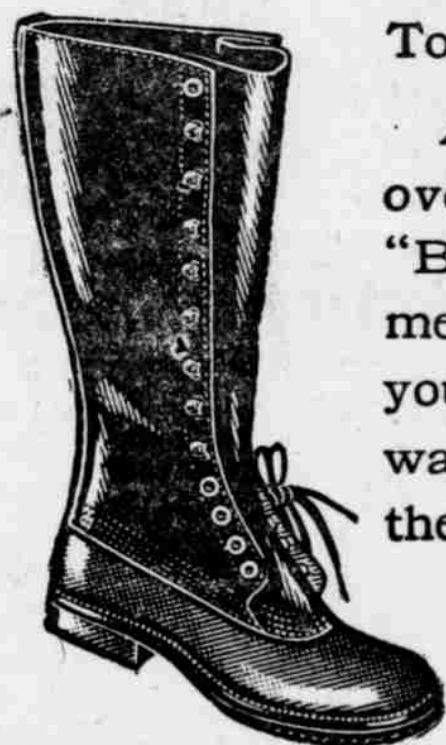
Amos R. Robinson
Barton, Vermont

"BALL-BAND"

Feet Dry, Legs Warm

If your work keeps you outdoors in bad weather, you'll find solid comfort in this sixteen-inch Leather Top Duck Lawton.

A pair of these, worn over a warm pair of "Ball-Band" lumbermen's socks, will keep your feet dry, your legs warm. And man, how they wear!



Leather Tops, 8 and 12 inches high like the 16-inch shown above.

Men's 4-buckle Heavy Arctic.

Men's 6-buckle All Rubber Arctic.

Men's All Lace, 9 1-2 inch rubber.

Men's 2-buckle Lumber Jacks.

Boys' and Youths' Leather Tops and High Lace Overs.

Heavy Leggings—Warm Socks

Heavy Lined Mittens for all kinds of work from 50c to \$5.00 a pair.

Men's and Boys' Caps with flannel or fur inside band, 50c to \$2.00.

Men's Flannel Work Shirts—extra good quality material and cut full size. Sizes 14 to 19 from \$2 to \$5.00 each.

Men's Compton Work Pants—Heavy weight and just the right kind for work in deep snow, \$5.00 a pair.

Price Reduction In Men's and Boys' Mackinaw Coats

Every Garment All Wool. Every Garment Cut Full Size—Don't let this opportunity get away if you need a good warm coat.

Men's Mackinaw Coats, priced \$10.50, now \$7.50

Men's Mackinaw Coats, priced \$11.50, now 8.50

Men's Mackinaw Coats, priced \$12.00, now 9.00

Boys' Mackinaw Coats, priced \$7.00, now 5.00

Boys' Mackinaw Coats, priced \$7.50, now 5.50

Men's 42-inch Overcoat, priced \$18.00, now 14.00

A Happy New Year is the wish to you from</